

THE COLUMBIAN CALL

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 30, 1896.

NUMBER 11

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

LECTURES COLUMBIAN STUDENTS ON POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

An Interesting Sketch of a Great Democrat Written by an Equally Good Democrat.

Born in Jefferson county, Virginia, during Tyler's administration. Graduated from Columbia University at the age of 17. Went from the University into the Confederate army. Returned after the war to his alma mater in the capacity of a Professor. Lawyer, politician, statesman, teacher, congressman, cabinet officer. Such is the record of William L. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson is the most unpretentious, the most democratic, great man before the American people. He is not a diplomat. He is, to use a classical phrase, "as natural as an old shoe." In a political campaign he is not a "mixer." He much annoys his political friends during his congressional campaigns by his refusal to do those things and say those things which the shrewd politicians allege are necessary to success. He caters to no element or faction, and never yields a principle. An illustration of this was shown in his fight, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, for free coal. Mr. Wilson's district in West Virginia produces enormous quantities of coal. And yet he regarded the interests of the people in all the states who must buy coal, as paramount to the interests of the mine owners of his own home. And he went home and told his people so. There is no collar-and-cuff statesmanship about Wm. L. Wilson. He cheapened the price of the coal his own people produce for the benefit of all the people. It defeated him for re-election to congress, but it brought him close to the masses, and gave him a standing among the people that is better than any emoluments of place that can be bestowed by corporate influence.

Mr. Wilson is not an orator after the style of Senator Daniels, or Mr. Bryan. Like Mark Antony he "only speaks right on," and like Antony he moves men to tears and madness by his impassioned words. At Chi-

cago in 1892 he presided over the National Democratic Convention. The convention was held in a wigwam, built especially for the purpose, which seated fifteen or twenty thousand people. Mr. Wilson's address was devoted principally to his favorite subject, the freedom of trade. He was complete master of that great audience. Time and again during his speech I saw thousands of men rise and cheer until the wigwam welkin rang again.

A national political convention is the most difficult body to address in the world. The interest and excitement over candidates and platform overshadow everything else. Men don't go to national conventions to

William L. Wilson, Henry Watterson and Burke Cochran.

Another instance of his power as a public speaker was shown in his speech closing the tariff debate in the Fifty-third congress. His attitude toward the coal operators of his own state was given in an anecdote:

"When Sir Robert Peel was entering upon his work of tariff reform in England he received a letter from a canny Scotch fisherman. The writer protested against lowering the duties on herrings, for fear the Norwegian fishermen might undersell him, but he assured Sir Robert that in every respect except herring he was a thorough going free trader."

"I trust," said Mr. Wilson, "that

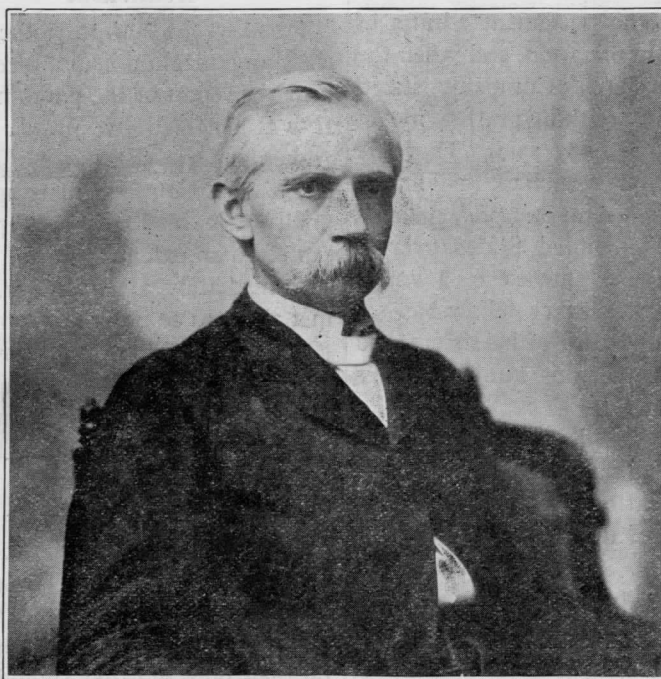
Declaration of Independence and refused or neglected because there was something in it which they did not like—thank God there were none such, but if there had been, what would have been their standing in history today? If men on the battlefield at Lexington or at Bunker Hill, from some ground of personal or local dissatisfaction, had thrown away their weapons, what think you would have been their feelings in all the remaining years of their lives when the Liberty Bell rang out on every recurring anniversary of American Independence? This is a roll of honor. This is a roll of freedom, and in the name of honor and in the name of freedom, I summon every Democratic member of this House to inscribe his name upon it." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Members of the House caught the enthusiastic spirit of the speaker, lifted him on their shoulders and carried him through the isles. Few public speakers have such an influence over their hearers.

Mr. Wilson was first elected to the Forty-eighth congress, and by a small plurality. It is said that fifty per cent of the republicans in his home county refrained from voting. Their politics prevented them from voting for Mr. Wilson, and they held him in such high esteem that they would not vote against him.

He graduated from the Columbian college at 17, and immediately entered the University of Virginia. When he left Columbian, Dr. Sampson, then President of the University, offered him the position of assistant Professor of Latin and Greek. But young Wilson's ambition was to graduate from the University of Virginia, and declined the offer. He had entered Columbian because he was too young to enter the University of Virginia.

Yielding to the influences of his state, Mr. Wilson entered the Confederate service at the age of 18 as a drummer boy. It is said that the Yankees had a particular spite against young Wilson's drums, and he always came out of an engagement with his musical instrument in shreds and tatters, punctured by northern bullets. After a serious engagement in which the heads and the music had been shot out of the drum, greatly to the annoyance and grief of its owner, young Wilson was discovered by the colonel of his regi-



HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON.

hear speeches—and they don't hear many, for they won't. It takes a great man to get the respectful attention of such a body for an hour. The excitement at Chicago convention was at fever heat. President Cleveland's nomination was not exactly a sure thing; there was a great fight on over the tariff plank, and there was a nervousness prevalent that boded ill for any man who took the platform. A dozen men of national reputation were driven from the stage by the impatient delegates and visitors, among them Virginia's gifted orator, Senator Daniels. The three men who by their magnetism controlled the convention and commanded respectful hearing were

no democrat today will be thinking more about his herring than the cause of the people."

In closing Mr. Wilson said: "This is a battle for human freedom. Every great battle for freedom is waged around the question of taxation. You may think today that some excuse which seems to cover you as a garment will be sufficient in the future; that some reason which seems strong and satisfactory to you, some desire to oblige a great interest behind you, may justify a negative vote when the roll is called, but the scorching gaze of a liberty-loving posterity will shrivel them away from you forever. The men who had the opportunity to sign the

ment sitting on a log bemoaning his misfortunes. He swore that his instrument of war always commanded the especial attention of the enemy, and that there was nothing left for him and his drum but to stand and take the indignities heaped upon them, with no power of resistance. He further averred that in his opinion the independence of the South would never be established through the instrumentality of his drum. The treasury of the Confederacy, the young philosopher continued, was being depleted in buying drums for him. He was disgusted, and he wanted a musket. If they didn't give him a gun instead of a drum, he would quit and go home. He got a gun.

Immediately after the war Mr. Wilson was again offered the position in Columbian University that he declined in '60. He accepted, and at the conclusion of the two years that he was assistant Professor of Latin and Greek, he graduated from the law department. He was then made a full Professor in Latin, but resigned that position when the lawyer's test oath was overthrown in West Virginia, returned home and was engaged in the practice of law until he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress.

Mr. Wilson has been a conspicuous figure since his entrance in public life. His addresses before educational bodies, his papers in the public print, his speeches in congress, have fixed the public eye upon him. He is more loyal to the people than the people are to themselves. His great object in the freedom of humanity, the amelioration of the human race. He believes in the freedom of nature, that a man should not be artificially restricted in his dealings with other men. He believes that every dollar the government don't need should be left in the pocket of the man who earned it. H. C. EVANS.

Have You Voted?

The following vote will appear in every issue of the paper until the last week of March. Cut it out and deposit it:

.....189

THE LODGE & DAVIS MACHINE TOOL COMPANY.,

110 Liberty Street, New York:

I vote that the \$1500 Lathe you propose giving March 1st, 1896, to the Technical or Mechanical School receiving the greatest number of votes be given to the Corcoran Scientific School of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Full name

Address.....

.....

University News.

Scientific Department.

Here's a pretty howdy do!
The ladies aren't in this.

The Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Company have informed the University at the eleventh hour that the votes of the ladies will not be accepted. The vote is limited, they say, to males only over fifteen years of age.

The CALL regrets to state that this information will very materially affect the chances of the Columbian securing the prize lathe, for these conditions of balloting have not been understood, and the responsibility rests with the Lodge people.

In the original advertisement distributed by the Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Company last fall they state on the first page of their circular in large, bold-face type "Everyone in the United States interested in the development of technical and mechanical education is entitled to a vote." This statement admits of but one interpretation, and when the Lodge & Davis Company stated "everyone" we thought they meant exactly what they said. They are now distributing blank ballots in which they remark: "Every male person in the United States over 15 years of age is entitled to a vote." And this, after every fellow has secured the signature of his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts, and his sweethearts, too.

Scientific students are not a little indignant at this sort of information, coming in after so many votes have been secured under the original understanding. There have been some pretty plain talks in reference to the subject.

If Messrs. Lodge and Davis conduct the business of their establishment in this manner, all right; but we want to know it, that's all.

Turn in your votes, fellows, anyhow. It is too early to give up the ship now, even though we are working under the present status in the face of much odds.

If you have run short of ballots, then cut this out and drop it in the box of gorgeous colors in the main corridor.

Professor Greeley is offering a new course in Physical and Economic Geology.

On Monday night next, the opening of the Second Semester, Professor Stanton will hold for the first time in the history of the University, a class in Paleontology. To students who have studied geology the the course

will be of inestimable value, and the facilities afforded by the National Museum for the actual inspection of the different fossil species, many of which have been collected by Professor Stanton himself, are second to none in the United States.

The class in Determinative Mineralogy begins its work in the mineralogical laboratory next Monday night. The course is a necessary part of the proper study of Mineralogy, and it is understood that hereafter it will form a compulsory part of the mineralogy course, as it ought.

The course is an extremely interesting and practical one, and really forms a *sine qua non* for an all-round chemist.

It will be a source of regret to a host of his friends to learn that Mr. Carl Loeffler has been forced to leave the University for the remainder of the year. His genial countenance and pleasant manner will be very much missed.

Academy.

Monday, the 20th inst., the senior class organization held a meeting to hear the report of the pincommittee. It was rendered by Mr. J. E. Van Auker and was the source of considerable discussion, the meeting being finally adjourned with the report accepted to an extent.

Immediately after, the graduates met alone to consider the same subject. The meeting was postponed until the following day, however, when Messrs. Everett, Rye and Dow were appointed a committee to consider the matter.

Apropos of the difficulty it is to be hoped that both sides will take a sensible view of the case. Those of the association who do not intend to graduate should not ask to have '96 on their pins and they should justly, and for the sake of harmony and good sense, willingly concede to the actual graduates to have this figure. Otherwise, as has happened, the graduates will be forced to stand aloof for the while and get up their own pin. There should be no necessity for this at all. What is the use of quarreling?

Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the Weather Bureau will lecture Friday. Last Friday there was no lecture given and the period was devoted to study.

Mr. Louis Weaver presided at a meeting on Thursday to consider the organization of a glee club. Holmead and Everett were appointed to look the matter up and the meeting adjourned till Monday. This matter

must be taken up with interest by all those who have voices.

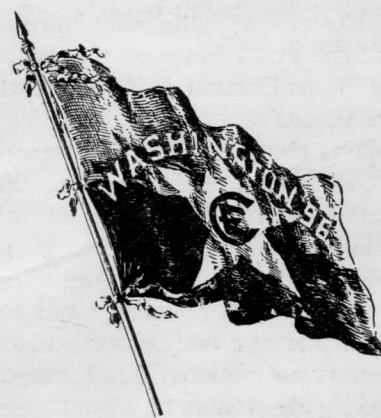
There were several examinations last week and they are continued this week. Although the holding of examinations during the regular hours of the several lessons, instead of devoting special days to them, as has been the custom heretofore, may be wise as an example of "democratic economy" or "conservation of time," as one member puts it, yet no doubt there is just ground for the complaint made by several students, namely, that it necessitates perhaps a little too hard work to have to prepare for an examination as also one's other studies on the same day. It is unfair to one or the other, or perhaps both.

Up to last Friday we had heard no reply to the spelling petition, signed by the members of the senior class organization, which Secretary Everett transmitted to the faculty. Where is it?

Law Notes.

John T. Marier, law '93, who has been a special examiner of the Pension Office since 1893, recently passed the examinations for admission to the bar in Kansas.

Frank C. Bliss, '96, was the recipient of quite an honor at Central Hall on the 18th inst. The occasion being the Fourth Annual Convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. Union of the District of Columbia. He was presented with a beautiful silken banner with the watch



Fifteenth International
Christian Endeavor Convention,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 8-13, '96.

Design Patented Dec. 17, 1895.

words "Washington, '96" in white letters in a field of red and blue. This is the first one of these flags manufactured, and it was a most thoughtful recognition of Mr. Bliss' ability and service, as he was the one who designed and patented the banner. It will be

the official flag of the Christian Endeavor Union of the great convention that meets here next summer.

Medical Notes.

Dr. Hagner, '95, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever in Baltimore is reported as being much better and well on the road to recovery.

Dr. Carr recently lectured the under class men on the subject of evolution from the standpoint of the opponents of the theory. His lecture was very interesting to the students, most of whom were unfamiliar with both sides of the question. They have certainly had the arguments to the contrary laid before them most lucidly in the lecture, and it now remains to be seen if Dr. Shute, one of our enthusiastic evolutionists, will take up arms in support of his views. We believe that it is the wish of the students, almost universally, that some one should give them the believers' arguments in contrast to Dr. Carr, and who could do this more fitly than our learned professor of anatomy.

Dental Dots.

A meeting of the senior class was held on Monday, the 20th instant to consider the advisability of adopting a proper plan for presenting a biographical sketch of the several members in the CALL. It was finally decided to have a group picture and a short biographical sketch, the whole to appear in the CALL about the close of the term. The graduating classes of the other departments may find a suggestion in this recent action of the dental class.

Dr. Damon A. Binkert has discovered a new method of vulcanizing rubber plates, doing away with the necessity of polishing them afterwards. A patent will be applied for and the secret is withheld for the present.

Private quiz classes are being formed among the members of the senior class, looking to the final ordeal. The attendance upon the lectures has thus far been unusually large, there being few absences on account of sickness.

Treasurer Concklin wishes gentlemen to be prompt in the payment of the class dues. Hearty co-operation in this matter is earnestly urged.

College.

The illness of Mr. Broadus, college editor, and the fact that the mid-winter examinations have been going on in that department, accounts for the lack of college news in this issue. We are promised our usual supply for the next issue.

A BICYCLE PATH.

THAT WILL CONNECT WASHINGTON WITH BALTIMORE.

The "Baltimore American" Gives a Very Readable Article on a Very Satisfactory Proposition for Bicycles.

Below will be found an extract from a recent issue of the *Baltimore American* on the subject of a bicycle path between here and Baltimore.

The many wheelmen at the University will no doubt be interested in such a project, and, should the path be constructed, find time to try its level surface.

"Active but secret steps have been taken for the construction of a cycle path between this city and Washington. Plans for the construction of the path and methods for raising the money have already been mapped out. When the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen meets here the 10th of next month the affair will be formally floated. Though the idea has definitely crystalized and arrangements have already been made for floating it, the projectors wish to get the endorsements of the League of American Wheelmen before bringing it before the public. Ever since bicycles have been ridden in Baltimore and Washington, the idea of a cycle path between the points has been talked of among the riders of the two cities and those from various parts of the country who have come touring this way.

The plans have now taken definite shape in connection with the building of the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railway. Those who are interested say that the electric company is already pledged to pay half the cost. A survey has been made along the line of the road with the idea of the cycle path, and experts have made estimates as to its cost. Strictly speaking, the scope of the plan is for two cycle paths. Each of the paths is to be five feet broad, one to be constructed on each side of the electric road bed for the exclusive use of cyclers. The engineer who has surveyed the grades, etc., with the idea of building this cycle path of the best macadam estimates that it will cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Those who have been quietly but actively at work in the matter have drawn up all plans and specifications and presented them to the president

of the electric road company. Those plans contemplate the organization of a stock company with shares fixed at \$10 each, and that the railway company, because of the advantage which the cycle paths, it is asserted, would be to the road, is to take half the stock, the wheelmen pledging themselves for the balance.

As an auxiliary to the stock company, there is to be organized a monster cycle club with yearly dues. The members of the club will be entitled to unlimited use of the paths, and to a clubhouse to be built half way between the two cities. Those cyclers who do not join the club are to be charged toll.

The men who have been working on the plans say that the president of the railroad company carefully looked into these plans and endorsed them, a few days later presenting them to the stockholders and chief engineer of the company, by whom they were also endorsed, and orders given the engineer to figure out the exact cost of construction. Here the matter stands at present. The engineer of the road has not yet submitted his estimate of the cost of such an undertaking, the estimate of \$60,000 being made by an engineer in the employ of the promoters of the proposed company, and one thoroughly familiar with the grades and engineering features of the proposed paths.

THOUSANDS ARE INTERESTED.

Whether or not the plans eventually materialize, they will excite the widest interest among cyclers all over the country. The construction of the bicycle path between New York and Coney Island by the wheelmen of those neighborhoods serves as a precedent in the efforts of the local promoters. The situation between Baltimore and Washington is physically such that, with a good road, there would be no limit to the runs there. In spite of the very bad roads which the wheelmen have to traverse, there is now more riding between Baltimore and Washington than between any long distance points in the state. The distance of forty miles is considered just right since the perfect construction of the wheel. Cabin John's Bridge, and the Great Falls of the Potomac are the Meccas some time or other, and often many times, for about every cycler in Baltimore. If a good road were built between Baltimore and Washington this would make just about a century run in the country. The first known ride to have been made between Baltimore and Washington was by Jere W. Lord and

John D. Lord, jr., in 1884, when the two not only made the round trip on old-fashioned high wheels, but made up a century by riding around the city. Harry Park, a trick rider of Washington, also claims the credit for being the first one to ride to Baltimore from Washington.

Though the ride to Washington was considered in those days the greatest of cycling accomplishments, it has become a very common occurrence in recent years. The sandy condition of the road between here and the capital causes many of the local wheelmen to go by train to Washington in their trips along the Potomac. Judging from the number who make the trip in spite of the poor roads, it seems likely that the great number of cyclers to use a cycle path would make it pay. At least so think the highest authorities in the L. A. W. who have been approached on the subject.

The Coney Island path was built chiefly by the money of the cyclers. As the number of riders interested in the present scheme is nearly as great as in the construction of that famous path, and, if the railway company will pay half the costs, the promoters figure out that by the time the daisies come up work on the path will have started.

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The Columbian Call.

A WEEKLY COLLEGE PAPER PUBLISHED BY
THE STUDENTS OF THE COLUMBIAN
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Issued Every Thursday from Nov. 1
to June 1, inclusive.

Entered at the Post Office, Washington, D.
C., as second class matter.

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Terms.—One Dollar per year, payable
in advance. Subscriptions are payable to
any member of the staff, or to Mr. Beverley
T. Sener, University registrar, who will also
supply extra copies of THE CALL.

All literary matter intended for publication
and subscriptions should be addressed to THE
CALL, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

For advertising rates and all matter pertain-
ing to advertisements address the

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

412, 414 and 416 Central Power Station,
Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

SOME ATHLETIC THOUGHTS

WE don't mean, in taking this caption, that the thoughts themselves are particularly active and sprightly, our intention being to dwell for a few moments upon the subject of athletics with particular attention to the baseball section of the field. The University men who revel in the struggles of the diamond, to whom a safe hit at the close of a tied ninth inning is of greater moment than President Cleveland's successor, have made some promising arrangements looking toward the organization of a game-winning nine to play in the name of Columbian this year. The management and organization have been perfected, and all that is needed to assure a successful season is good attendance at the games and a fund to start the ball rolling, or rather flying. It will take \$250 to give the nine the proper start. This money is needed to get suits and playing paraphernalia, to rent grounds and to pay for necessary expenses arising in making arrangements for games. It goes without saying that a good nine should be picked from a thousand students. Practice and good management are

the elements that will bring the Columbian men home with an intercollegiate pennant for baseball prowess.

In college life, especially where college spirit exhibits itself, there are a good many demands for money, of a legitimate nature. With careful management college athletic organizations should not only pay their own expenses, but at the end of the season show a credit balance in their favor. This is especially true with baseball teams that can win enough games to keep up the courage and enthusiasm of their supporters. Columbian's nine this year gives every promise of being in that list, but they need money to start. If a few men who have the athletic success of the institution at heart, and have the financial means to render the assistance, would come forward and supply the funds, the practice work would go merrily on. Small contributions could be used as well as large ones. Think of this, and help to the extent of your ability in making Columbian's baseball season of '96 a field day of success.

"Graceful, tasteful, sitting upon her wheel;
Modest bloomers, two pretty calves reveal.
Silently gliding, the picture of health and fun,
Is the girl who rides with modest strides
On a bicycle built for one."

While the bloomer girl is not as numerous on Washington streets as she is in New York and Boston, still her appearance is not so infrequent as to create comment or harsh criticism. The right of woman to garb herself in a manner best suited to the pleasure or vocation she is following seems to be well admitted at the capital, and the coming summer will no doubt see an increase in the number of fair wheel women who have a disdain for the time-honored skirts.

Washington is far and away the best town for bicycles on the continent. The miles of smooth, hard asphaltum, the pleasant, curving roadways of the environs, ever inviting to the lover of a morning spin, make it a Mecca for wheelmen. It is stated that there are 40,000 bicycles in constant use in this city and Baltimore, and the demand for wheels is now so great that the dealers are far behind with their orders.

In this issue we present an article on the subject of the bicycle path between here and Baltimore.

At the University we have two crack riders who have beaten in the amateur ranks all the candidates that have been entered against them. We have many other speedy fellows who

have never tried their metal in a track contest, but who are fast enough to make many of the so-called record breakers look to their laurels. The Columbian Bicycle Club should be organized, one of whose duties should be to develop the green colts that wheel in the 'Varsity field. Columbian has more bicycles and fast riders on her list than any other university in the country.

VICTORIOUS DEBATERS

*The Law School Debating Society
Entertains a Large Crowd at
Its Second Public Debate.*

Messrs. Fort and Keiper Carry Off the
Honors of the Evening.

The ushers had all they could do, working at better than congressional time, in seating the people that attended the debate of the law men Saturday evening. It proves that the public debates are growing in popularity, and the arguments so far delivered have been no disappointment to the intelligent people that compose the audience. But one thing marred the otherwise perfect satisfaction of the evening. The University banjo, mandolin and glee clubs failed to put in an appearance, and as many had counted on their presence it created some adverse criticism. President Sparks opened the proceedings with some well timed



WM. E. FORT.

remarks, and afterwards introduced Mr. Zimmerman, whose admirers gave him a hearty welcome as he advanced and took his place beside the platform desk. In opening for the affirmative of the proposition, "Resolved, That the accumulation of wealth should be limited," he laid stress upon the following points:

He contended that the basis principle of our republican institutions was absolute freedom to all men socially, politically and commercially—so long as the exercise of this freedom does not infringe upon the rights of others. The right to labor and receive an adequate return for that labor is the principle zealously guarded by our constitution and laws. Any infringement of this prerogative

is in violation of the rights of our citizens.

It is shown by statistics that 75 per cent. of the total worth of our country is owned by 200,000 of the inhabitants, while the other 64,800,000 owned only 25 per cent. Most of this had accumulated in the past 25 years. I attributed this unequal distribution to the vast power attending accumulated wealth enabling it to throttle competition thus controlling the laborers means of produc-



FRANK KEIPER.

tion and consequently its remuneration, and also forcing upon the consumer the manufactured product at its own prices.

To accumulated wealth has been attributed the formation of trusts and the spirit of persecution, which is the engines of oppression to the masses.

Limit the wealth that anyone may hold and you limit his power, and by limiting his power you limit its evil effects and restore the masses to their rights in fact as well as in theory.

W. L. Symons was next presented and when the friendly welcome given him had subsided he said in part: That this is not a perfect world is universally admitted. Men abuse delegated power at times and the acquisition of wealth very often numbs a person's sense of charity. Men with new theory on which to reconstruct society always begin by laying down that this is a miserable world. His imagination paints everything as black as night, and when he has got everything well wrapped in Cimmerian darkness he springs his theory. I deny that our common laws have reduced us to a degraded condition. The world is better today than it ever was before. The increase of wealth does not aggravate the lot of the poor. In a community of the well-to-do the destitute are relieved, in a savage, they die. To adopt the idea offered to-night would be a step toward communism, and the efforts toward this scheme in the past have always been a failure. It means taking from the rich and supplying the improvident and the poor. It means bureaus of investigation, and consequent evasions of the law. But the proposition to

limit the accumulation of wealth is an attack upon the very foundation of our liberty. It says to man that you will be punished if you show unusual ability, great energy. A favorite cry with those who advance socialistic ideas is that the state has a right to interfere in matters pertaining to the citizens; a remainder of the old idea that the citizen cannot be trusted. Freedom to develop all the powers and faculties to the utmost, appeals to the universal conscience. Trust the solution of difficult questions to economic forces and to individual action. Do not call upon communistic principles or upon legislative interference. Do not put a tax upon brains. Do not attempt to reverse the engine of progress.

Do not hope to find a spell
In some fine flourish of the pen,
To make a better man
Than long enduring nature will or can.

The post graduate class had another representative in C. K. Macey, and they gave him a round of hand clapping when the president introduced him. In substance Mr. Macey said:

"Because a system has never been tried is no valid reason that it should not be given a test. If such an argument as this could hold reforms would never be put into effect, and the great discoveries of the age would have been neglected. It is because of innovations that the world is what it is to-day. One of the greatest and most rapidly growing evils that we have is the tendency toward an aggregation of wealth in the hands of a few. The people are being divided into two classes, the immensely rich and the miserably poor. The gentlemen may say that a man has the right to do as he pleases with that which is his own, an indefeasible right they may call it, but I deny it when that right is exercised so that it interferes with the natural rights of others. Would any one pretend that because a man has control of the bread of all the country, that thereby he has the right to bring starvation upon millions of his fellow beings? And the power to control the money of the country is the power to control everything that money can buy. Statistics show that one-tenth of the population of the country now own nine-tenths of the wealth. The period of Dives and Lazarus is not approaching, it is upon us. It means a master and slave condition, for grinding poverty, without the ability to escape from it, is one of the worst forms of slavery. To limit wealth beyond a certain point is not to discourage business,

for after a certain period further aggregation is but avarice. Adopt this system and the pages of our national history will never again be disgraced by the existence of a bond syndicate, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting our treasury, but in reality for the purpose of robbing the people. It would stop pooling and trusts. With this brought about, then and then only would we be a government for and of the people, and the time would have arrived that the government could say in all honesty to the citizens if you have ability and talent, we can give you a chance to develop and employ them."

William E. Fort won favor with the audience in his first few sentences. His voice was clear and acceptable, and his argument showed study and was logically presented.

resources by the hands of industry and enterprise. Limit these high rewards and you stop the productive ability of the individual, you strike at the honest ambition of the laborer, and the source of all his energy and economy. In the matter of wages we are constantly advancing. Statistics show that laborers are to-day receiving 15 per cent. more than they did fifty years ago. The hours of labor are shortened, and every dollar will buy more of the comforts and necessities of life. The rich class have increased in number, it is true, but those who are poor are twice as well off as those in Europe. Nations do not fall through the accumulation of wealth by honorable and lawful means, and that is our condition to-day. Under our present system we have grown great in power, under

OFFICERS MEDICAL SCHOOL, '96.

Mr. Lemon, President, the most popular man in the school is an enthusiastic Phi Kappa Psi man, being a member of D. C. Alpha Chapter. He is also Dr. King's assistant in obstetrics. He is principal of one of the large public schools in this city. A fine portrait of him appeared in the CALL a few numbers back.

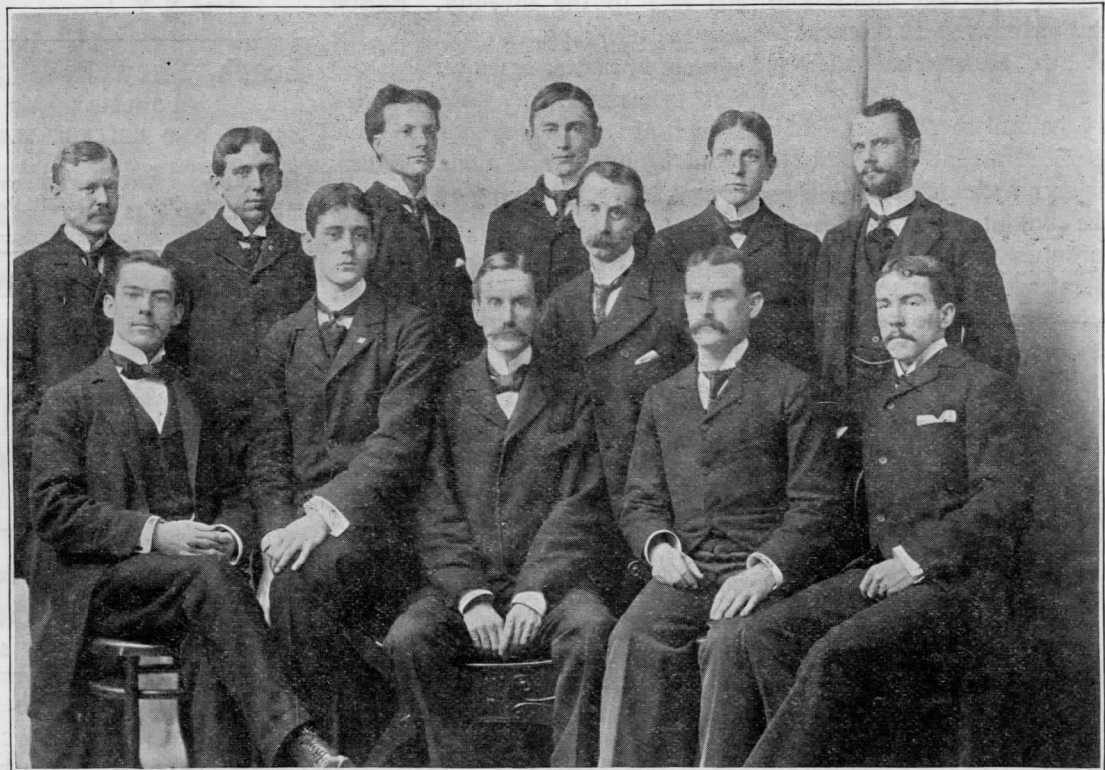
Mr. Dowling, Vice-President, was Dr. Glazebrook's assistant in the preparation of our museum. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi.

Mr. James, Treasurer, is a member of D. C. Alpha, Phi Kappa Psi and is one of the brightest men in his class.

Mr. Graham, First Assistant Treasurer, the Beau Brummell of the class, had a walkover in his election, as it was unanimous. He is engaged in

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PHOTO BY STALEE.



H.C. Smith, Ex. Com. Thos. Dowling, V. Pres. C.N. Howard, Chr. Ex. Com. L.H. Reichelderfer, As't. T. P.B. Graham, As't. T. R.L. Lynch, Ex. Com. A.B. Hooe, Ex. Com. P.W. Huntington, Sec. H.T.A. Lemon, Pres. W.E. Sims, Ex. Com. E.L. LeMerle, Chr. Ex. Com. Chas. James, Treas.

He closed strong and was put in the winning class by most of his hearers. He advanced the following line of thought:

In support of the law of nature and of justice, in support of a policy tested by the experience of the ages and sanctioned by the ablest statesmen and philosophers, we oppose the limitation of wealth.

In the savage times, in the days when feudalism ruled the nations, wealth rested on violence, to-day, and in this country, it rests upon contract. On this basis our great railroads have been constructed, our commerce has grown until it whitens every sea with its many sails. What has made this progress possible? Accumulated wealth applied to our

its benign influences our people are happy, peaceful and prosperous to-day. The unqualified support of the constitution by patriots and statesmen is a bulwark against which accumulated wealth alone can not prevail, a mighty rock against which the tempestuous billows of communism shall beat in vain.

Mr. Oldfield then argued for the affirmative. He spoke distinctly, and his argument was presented in pleasing style.

No reform has ever been suggested that has not antagonized the prejudice that clings to existing institutions, but the customs and practice of one generation are not necessarily those of the next, for the public rea-

the banking business.

Mr. Reichelderfer, Second Assistant Treasurer, is instructor in military tactics at the High Schools, and was for some time instructor in geometry at the Western High School. He obtained a scholarship in the college by his high average in a competitive examination.

Mr. Huntington, Secretary, is also a scholarship man. He is engaged in the banking business, and belongs to Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Mr. Lynch, Chairman Executive Committee, is the Valedictorian of the class, because of his high average on his primary examinations. He was for some time engaged in the drug business in this city.

Mr. LeMerle, Executive Commit-

Continued on page 6.

tee, is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, and is employed in the Post Office Department.

Mr. Hoee, Executive Committee, is the acknowledged school wit, and enlivens many a weary hour by his ready answers on a quiz.

Mr. Smith, Executive Committee, is a Mason of the 32d degree, and a member of the Phi Kappa Psi. He is a popular man with his associates, and is employed in the Navy Department.

Mr. Sims, Executive Committee, is a general favorite and a close student, a credit to the school.

Mr. Howard, Chairman Reception Committee, the handsomest man in the college, is one well fitted for his present position. He was Secretary of the class of '95.

Continued from 5th page.

son and the public judgment are ever willing to at least take into serious consideration matters of moment to the individual, the state and the Nation.

It may be well to consider, first: Has the Government the right to limit the accumulation of wealth?

In the limitation of wealth by means of inheritance there is nothing incousistent with our present constitution, for though the constitution provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation in the limitation of wealth by means of inheritance no property is taken from the possessor, but simply at his death the surplus is prevented from ever vesting in his heirs.

And certainly this involves no breach of constitutional provisions any more than the abolition of estates tail, for they prevent the whole estate from going continually to the oldest male heir to the exclusion of the other heirs in exactly the same way that we would prevent the vast inheritable property of the individual from going entirely to his heirs to the exclusion of the general public.

The following well-know examples show the danger incident to the great accumulation of wealth of the present day.

The enormous estate of the Astors consisting of \$300,000,000, a large part of which had been made by taking advantage of the unearned increment. Rockefeller gained his wealth as the fruit of monopoly and Goulds by cornering markets and reaping the benefits of fictitious values.

These estates should be broken up and the money be made to circulate in the channels of trade where competent legislators might see fit to employ it.

A million of dollars was a competence for any heir, and there was no necessity of the son living in possession of vast estates too large to be of value to himself and a large part of them utterly without use in the trade transactions and industries of the world.

There was plenty of excitement in the junior lines when Frank Keiper walked forward. They expected him to force the fighting and they were not disappointed. His argument showed a wide range of thought and his examples taken from the fields of science, proved that he could put to good use the thorough college training that he received before entering Columbian Law School. Mr. Keiper, in part, said:

The great inventive spirit of our age is largely due to the idea that invention brings reward, not only in benefitting humanity, but also financial ease to the inventor. Edison duplex telegraph, by which the amount of matter sent over the wire was increased many fold, and his numerous other inventions have brought him a large money return. To-day he is a wealthy man, and enjoys the pleasures that come with wealth, but the return and the comfort that he has brought to the human family can not be estimated. The same telegram that a few years ago cost fifty cents to-day costs twenty-five, and but few of the socialists that advocate the proposition under discussion to-night ever give him credit with saving them a quarter, instead they usually damn him because they have to pay any money at all.

This idea strikes at the very heart of the government, it is opposed by the greatest instruments of history. Magna Charta and our history alike cry against it. If this should be put into effect we would be but little better than a country of anarchists; Russia would be preferable. Civilization rests upon the sacredness of property. We are better off to-day than ever, 92 per cent. of annual income goes to 99 per cent. of population.

At the conclusion of the arguments Prof. Maury, of the committee of judges, announced that the negative had won, and that the merits of the debate were awarded to Messrs. Fort and Keiper.

Hermesian.

At the meeting last Friday only two members, Messrs. Biscoe and Owens, were absent. C. H. Holmead rendered the report of the committee on the society archives. It was extremely interesting. The election of officers for the

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As spring approaches the interest in outdoor sports, especially cycling, increases. Among the new high grade wheels shown in this city, the "Lyndhurst" and "Cleveland," exhibited by the Metropolitan Cycle Co., 730 15th street, are attracting much attention.

The "Lyndhurst" is what the manufacturers call a "special made wheel" finished and fitted by hand, every detail is searchingly inspected, and is claimed to be perfect in cycle mechanism. Among the features for '96 are the larger tubing, larger balls, new adjustable handle bar, and adjustable seat post, adaptable to any position.

The "Cleveland," another wheel of equally high grade, and probably better known throughout the world, is considerably improved for '96. In the main, it may be said, they have narrow treads, large tubing, a slightly increased weight in portions of the frame, and rather heavier tires. The reversible handle bar is also a desirable feature to all 'round riders.

The "Lyndhurst" is called the society wheel of the East, and the "Cleveland" of the West.

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Society Doings.

second term was then proceeded with, the regular business of the day being suspended. This was quite a surprise to many members, as the regular date for election was not until the next meeting or even later. Nevertheless it was decided to hold it, and the first ballot for president contained as candidates Holmead, Everett, Ritchie, Van Auken and Lanza. After one or two ballots the contest was narrowed down to Ritchie and Van Auken. These two gentlemen were tied successively on several ballots and after the seventh was taken with like result the two candidates were asked to leave the room and voting was *viva voce*, to insure every one's vote. There were just nine votes given and Mr. J. E. Van Auken won the presidency by exactly one vote. There were many congratulations and cheers for the lucky junior. For vice president Mr. W. D. Sterrett was elected, Earl Biscoe as the new secretary, and W. Lindsey was again installed as treasurer, which office he so felicitously filled in the first term. The society adjourned at a late hour.

While all the more complimentary to the new president, it is a deplorable fact that the graduating members who mainly compose the Hermesian Society, should be unable to choose a presiding officer from their own ranks. It is humiliating in the extreme to themselves to have to choose for their president a second class man, a non-graduate. Of course we congratulate him and extend our best wishes, but is the senior class good for nothing? Or where is the dignity and pride naturally thought to be found in the graduating class?

Columbian Corcoran Society.

The last meeting of the Columbian Corcoran Society was an eminently successful one, but the attendance of students was not what it might have been.

President Biehl was in the chair, and the business of the association was being disposed of with neatness and dispatch, until Hays arose and asked the same old question that has been so repeatedly asked and as often answered.

The address of Professor Smith on "Art" was simply delightful. In his inimitable and characteristic style he held the fixed attention of his audience for an hour that seemed but ten minutes. Professor Smith defined art as "the medium between nature and man."

His address was received with loud and long continued applause.

Law Notes.

The Senior class held a meeting Monday night to consider class matters. President Fisher announced the committee on Commencement speakers, consisting of five members of the Senior class and two from the Post Graduate class, as follows: Chas. B. Calvert, Joshua S. Zimmerman, Geo. W. Evans, jr., John A. Massie, Wilbur A. Owen, Carter B. Keene, and Geo. B. Cortelyou.

J. M. Fleming having tendered his resignation as member of the executive committee, the class elected H. L. R. Browning by acclamation to fill the vacancy.

The subject of a class history was then presented, and Mr. Calvert offered a resolution which was adopted referring the whole matter to the class executive committee. Another resolution introduced by Mr. Sparks, was adopted, which creates an auxiliary committee of ten with the class treasurer as chairman, its duty being to solicit subscriptions for the history to be published in book form at a cost not to exceed \$3 per member.

Allen's Grand.

Allen's Grand has a most interesting card for next week. "Northern Lights," by James W. Harkins, jr., and Edwin Barbour, is a typical drama, in four acts, all the scenes laid in Montana. The action takes place in the Little Big Horn Valley in 1876, at the period when the U. S. troops, under Crook, Terry and Gibbon were, in June, 1876, to make a concerted attack upon Sitting Bull's encampment, and memorizes that most gallant act of modern times, when Gen. Custer, with 300 cavalymen, charged into the stronghold of 6,000 Indians, and met with a swift and awful extermination. But one living thing escaped, Capt. Miles Keough's horse, Comanche.

On this historical act a fascinating plot has been created. The play throughout is rich in strong dialogue and thrilling situations. The cast is well balanced, and the Grand promises a good week for the play-goer.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 4, 1895.

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Theatre Talk.

That favorite light opera company, The Bostonians, will appear at the National next week, presenting, in addition to that greatest of comic operas, "Robin Hood," "A War Time Wedding" and "Prince Ananias." The popularity of "Robin Hood" is so patent to all classes of theatre-goers that more than mere mention of its presentation here is superfluous. As this famous organization makes one or more productions each season of native material, the production for the first time here of the two last named operas is awaited with interest. "A War Time Wedding," produced a short time ago in San Francisco, is described as a melodrama set to music, with intense situations and thrilling ensembles. "Prince Ananias" is said to be as light and frothy as "A War Time Wedding" is dramatic and forceful. As suggested by its title, its hero, a vagabond poet, has a penchant for diplomacy, and his adventures at the Court of Navarre furnish the humorous incidents of the opera. A lavish production will be made of each opera mentioned in the repertoire and a large and effective chorus and competent orchestra under the direction of S. L. Studley are features. The arrangement is as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, "A War Time Wedding;" Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matinee, "Robin Hood;" Friday night, "Prince Ananias."

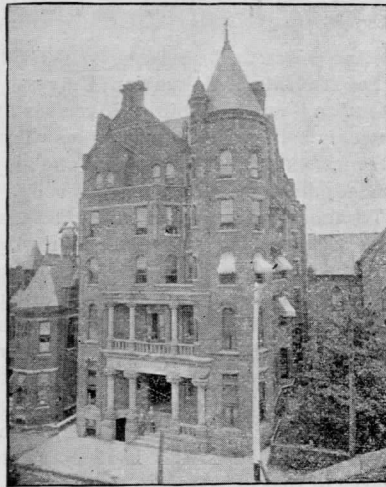
The attraction at the Academy next week will be the "Derby Winner." This will be the first production of this play in Washington. The "Derby Winner" was the first of the racing dramas announced to Washington magnificently mounted, superbly staged and surrounded by every accessory and perfection in detail in striking situations.

Among the most prominent scenes is a perfect representation of the celebrated St. Louis Fair Association race course and beautiful grounds, where the forces and clans of McKinley, Reed, Allison and other presidential aspirants will gather on a special day during the National Republican Convention held in St. Louis in June.

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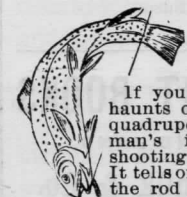
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